Proposed truck road nixed

By Mike McNamee

The MIT Planning Office last week released a report on a pro-
posed $30 million truck road that would pass near the Insti-
tute. Although not all components of this road, offered by the Boston
Traffic Planning Review (BTPR) as a solution to Cambridge's traffic problems, would seriously hamper research done at many MIT facilities.

The MIT report was prepared by the Planning Office to study the effects of a truck route proposed by the BTPR. The proposal, made last December, was BTPR's response to Cam-
bridge residents who have pro-
tested the heavy truck traffic on the main roads in the city. The proposed route would run below the BU Bridge, and follow the railroad tracks that run behind MIT; it would pass under Man-
cheseters Avenue near Vassar Street, head into Square, and follow Binney Street to Commercial Street, which would lead to Department of Energy, Cambridge. O. Robert Simha, head of Engineering, has pointed out that this route is very dangerous and would be dubbed the "inner belt" highway which MIT successfully opposed several years ago.

Simha, at a press conference held to announce the report's release, said that BTPR had asked MIT for reaction to the road project. The Planning Office conducted a study, and found that such a road would have to pass residents of Eastgate and other houses that are currently doing research done at laboratories along the route, including the National Magnet Labs, Draper Labs, and the MIT Nuclear Re-
actor.

The study showed that the road would probably increase pollution, vibration, noise, and electronic problems already caused by the truck traffic in Cambridge, and would concen-
trate these problems in one area. The proposed route would involve many up-and-downs, which would mean trucks would have to use more power and would create more pollution and noise.

The study also showed that research into new facilities along the route would be greatly endangered by the additional traffic. The Magnetic Labs, for example, would have to reroute pipelines and provide cooling water for its facilities, and its research might be greatly ingested by the construction of the road. The Nuclear Reactor Building 20 would be endangered, also, as the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) has contracted to construct a tube long enough to contain the traffic enough of a safety hazard to deny renewal of the Reactor's license. Increased vibration and pollution would threaten re-
search at Draper Labs, the Cen-
ter for Space Research, the Hydrodynamics Lab, and in Building 20.

Many residents of Westgate Eastgate, according to the report, already find truck traffic to be "extremely annoying, and are opposed to any plans for a new road. The report also mentioned that helpful efforts of the proposing route would have on MIT's rela-
tions with the surrounding community.

"We conducted a thorough study of the project, and got quite a lot of help from students and faculty on technical as-
pects," Simha said. "We con-
cluded that we would be unable to build any road to handle the truck problem, unless all other ways of rerouting the traffic had been studied." Simha mentioned three alternatives which BTPR could use to alleviate the prob-
lem: 1) Use existing legal means to control truck traffic. According to Simha, the city of Cambridge has the authority to stop all truck traffic in the city at night, or to set limits on the size of trucks using city streets.

2) Divert interest traffic on-
to other roads. "Only 10% of the traffic is considered vital," Simha noted, "and this road could be diverted onto other routes, which would mean trucks would have to use most of the tracks going out of town."

3) Study the real needs of the city building any-
thing. Simha stressed that Cambridge was once a small city for many trucking compa-
nies, the nature of the city is changing, and transportation policy might have to change as the city grows. This would eliminate some of the cost of the road that currently brings in the gasoline. The MIT report also reveals that we feel that the BTPR should be considering.

Air conditioning for MIT?

By Bert Halstead

To allow for central air con-
ditioning in the Medical Depart-
ment Building, the Institute is currently installing (following the prin-
ciples issued by the board, of course) an "open" (as distinct from a com-
bined) cooling system. The system was installed as a way of demon-
strating the Institute's ability to control and manage its own air condi-
tioning, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the new air conditioning system.

The three alternative ways of providing central air conditioning were considered the Institute by the board, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. The three were:

1. Independent Cooling

   a. Individual air conditioning units in each room
   b. Central air conditioning
   c. Central Chiller and Distribution System

The Institute decided to go with the third alternative, which provides central air conditioning for the Medical Department Building.

Killian picked to head CPB

By Paul E. Schollman and David Olive

In a move intended to prove that MIT is not "out of touch" from political constraints, James B. Killian, Jr., Honorary Chair-
man of the MIT Corporation, was elected chairman of the Cor-
poration, effective immediately Wednesday.

The outgoing MIT Corporation chairman has been serving as vice chairman of the board of the Corporation, and was selected Wednesday at a meeting held at the Havard Club of New York City.

In a statement released to the press, Killian called the chairman's position "the most important in the University's operation." He added that he had not been contacted by anyone at the White House concerning his appointment either prior to or following Wednes-
day's meeting in New York.

In a statement released to the press, Killian said that he had been approached about the post, and that he had accepted the position "in order to ensure that public television programming moves ahead as a way of demonstr-
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They are overworked. She voiced this to another way. "Those labs are a waste of time," states Barbaia. "It's rather to teach the student the practical. "Here at MIT, echoes Ross, "is one of the few around the country." According to Berchtold, "Our purpose with labs is not to teach the student the chemistry fundamentals."

Course V's "integrated lab program" was one of the few around the country. According to Berchtold, "Our purpose with labs is not to teach the student the chemistry fundamentals." It seems that though many students did good work, they became overconfident. The students we interviewed believe that once given an assignment, they could explain his work: "If you don't understand it," Browning says. "I guess for a while, you suffer through it (5.41)," he says. "If you had some back-up, you got it or you didn't, you gave up." Yet overall the course was difficult, and even provides the student with at least evaluation of his work: "If you don't know how to do the problems, you can honestly tell yourself you don't understand it." Chemistry research, though no longer required, remains an integral part of the undergraduate program. There are presently about 360 students doing research, yet Berchtold claims the department is not up to the students who are going for real jobs. "There is no need for a great effort on the part of professors and students to do research, those who are going for real jobs, are doing the research. The students who are going for real jobs, are doing the research."

The labs are ridiculous," Ross teaches the students to sign up in the spring. The one semester long course frequently, and intends to attend usually are glad of it, according to Browning. "There is a tremendous problem, students are open to the department. "The requirements were added requirement of one advanced course in one of the areas. "The reason we reduced the requirements," states Berchtold, "was mainly because of student criticism. They felt the structure was too rigid and did not allow flexibility."

Still, it seems to this reporter that the requirements are more than enough for those rigorous, even in their reduced form. Yet this quality of course serve as an incentive to the department. "The requirements are very good," asserts Kitty, who like many students, would never study some of this stuff if were not required. And they do tough. You get plenty of exercise, which you need if you plan to further investigate your interests. The courses themselves are OK. They are said to be a slight orientation toward organic chemistry, but others find them too easy. "The only course which enable you to shift the balance," it seems that though there are many requirements, they provide a coherent program of study in chemistry and the most part cannot be criticized.

The one major exception is Course V's "integrated lab program." According to Berchtold, the three semester lab sequence in one of the few around the country which offers more than a minimal introduction to chemistry. "Here at MIT," echoes Ross, "our purpose with labs is not to make great discoveries, but rather to teach the student the techniques, procedures, and methods of the laboratory." Students, however, view the labs in another way. "Those labs are very time consuming, probably a waste of time," states Barbara Freeman, a sophomore pre-med.

"The labs are ridiculous," claims Browning. "They are long, time consuming, and the only students which is that they are overcome." He is of this claim that this is clearly demonstrated by his attendance. "Labs are open from 5 to 9, and there are always a number of students working to catch up. On days immediately preceding the date lab reports are due the students work extra hours." In addition, there is another major problem with the labs. The department does not know how to cope with. "When the labs were originally designed, they were shaped for 150 students," Browning states. Presently there is an enrollment of 300. This is a tremendous problem, Ross adds. There are only two solutions. The first is to limit the size of the class, which does not seem to provide each student with sufficient attention. "The situation has unfortunately been the case," Though designed with good intent, it seems the Laboratory Program as it exists today is one of the basic criticisms of the department, and students probably at the best single factor in dissuading students from becoming chemistry majors.

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New health plan available

By Wendy Kelles
The new MIT Health Plan, which will be available to all students, faculty and staff, will include many services not covered by the current medical plan.

The plan was designed to include preventive services and diagnostic tests administered at the Medical Department.

Services excluded from coverage include eyeglasses, contact lenses, cosmetic surgery, and most dental care.

MIT, as an employer, contributes to the cost of its staff health plan. Students, however, must pay the full cost of medical insurance. The exact amount that must be paid has not yet been decided by Blue Cross and Blue Shield, but there is an estimate of $330.00 a month for a student and his family, and $22.00 a month for a single student.

The deadline for applying for membership is June 1, 1973. Expenses incurred during or after July will be covered for those who applied before the deadline. Applications will be accepted throughout the summer if 175 students have not expressed interest in the program by June. If more students express interest than can be accommodated, a lottery will be held for the openings.

Although the plan is available to all (except special) students, it is aimed chiefly at those who are married. It is especially convenient for those students married to MIT employees, since the $122 they pay for the mandatory health maintenance plan can be applied towards the cost of this program.

Because of the significantly greater cost of this new option available to students, it is not expected to interest more than 40% of the student body. The optional medical insurance available at the cost of $54 a year, which includes hospital and accident insurance, is not expected to interest more than 10% of the student body.
$200 over the present charge of $2,900. months ago as $3,100, an increase of the general issue of tuition charges can be maybe even experiments: attempts to answer ques-
tions or express viewpoints con-
cerning the Institute tuition policy a school or to see the people in charge, person to person and to get a personal experience: attempt to answer ques-
tions and make explanations, and yes, maybe even take suggestions. So, if you want to know what's going on, go.—P.B.

From: Paul E. Gray Subj: Meeting Concerning Tuition

On Monday, May 14 at 4 p.m in Room 10-250, there will be a meeting at which the general issue of tuition charges can be discussed. The meeting is open to all interested members of the MIT community.

As you know, the tuition for the 1973-74 year was announced nine months ago at $3,100, as increase of $200 over the previous year. The tuition for the 1974-75 year will be determined in the next few months. This open meeting is intended to provide an opportunity for a discussion of the factors leading tuition increase, and to give those who would like to raise questions or express viewpoints concerning the Institute tuition policy a chance to voice their opinions. I will open the meeting with a brief presentation concerning recent tuition history, comparisons with the cost of education at MIT, with academic program costs, with tuition at other universities, and with changes in the cost of living and medical fees generally. Several colleagues will be present to join in the discussion.

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From: Student Financial Aid Office Subject: Meeting Concerning Financial Aid

On Thursday, May 17 and 18, many new financial aid procedures will be announced. I would like to invite all interested students to an open discussion concerning financial aid procedures for the coming (1973-74) school year. The purpose of this discussion is to highlight the changes that have been made in the reapplication process; we don't envision this session as a lecturing session, but rather as an exchange of information and ideas. We want to encourage all students to attend, to participate, and to bring up any concerns they may have.

The Thursday meeting will take place at 10 a.m. in Room 10-250. The meeting will begin at 10 a.m. in the Bush Room (10-250). Hopefully this will provide enough flexibility so that those wanting to be present can be.

By Steven Porcaro and Jacobine Helfi

Subject: Financial Aid

It is important that 60-70 students attend the student, in 3 years if he is able to do so and so chooses. Also, don't let the fact that you have not become a "goat" or norm for students with financial aid, disabilities, or pre-
mature make 45-50 students with more appropriate load during the freshman year.

In summary, I would think that the wave limit for the junior year is the no-transcript "F," and the fee, (i.e., no extra tuition) listener late students are treated with the most flexible educational system the Institute could present to the class of 1977.

Brad Halbi
Chairman, Freshman Advisory Council-various departments of Physics.

LETTERS

Letters to The Tech are on a space available basis. They are never cut.

Letters are run at the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief, the editor is based on factors of brevity, community interest, and introduction of new and interesting information. All letters must be signed, although signatures may be withheld on request of the writer. The contents of all letters are subject to editing, and any typewritten will not be considered.

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Brad Halbi
Chairman, Freshman Advisory Council-various departments of Physics.
State of Siege
in Boston
by P.E. Schindler, Jr.

Do you remember Z? Well, this time they’re doing it in “a South American country,” and although they filmed it in Chile, you know it’s Uruguay from the very first scene, in which we see a full frame shot of a Uruguayan license plate. The story is supposed to have “really happened” (the name of the film, in case you haven’t already heard, is State of Siege) but, as is usually the problem in such films, we have no way of telling what is real and what is made up. This is, on occasion, frustrating, although the film seldom slows down enough to let you think about it. Chances are you will not realize until you get home that it is improbable that a pair of filmmakers could know so much about the activities of the Tupamaros... I mean the other actors, which helps lend an air of plausibility to the film. If you felt sorry for the Tupamaros... I mean the other actors, you’ll like this film. If you felt sorry for the other actors, you’ll like this film. If you felt sorry for the other actors, you’ll like this film. If you felt sorry for the other actors, you’ll like this film.

The performances were universally good: Franco Solinas as the American bad guy, Philip Aragon as the resident police chief, and the two choirs blended well. Marylee Ciresa, soprano, did an excellent job on an outstanding, if somewhat overpowering job in relation to the other three soloists. The Concord Players were responsible for the show, on the cast or on the stage. Since the play has already been to MIT, just a brief summary of the nature of the piece: a series of vignettes of the past, present, and future of Buffalo, New York (What? You say you don’t know where Buffalo is? That’s why you’re reading The Tech Arts section.) The Concord Players, by the way, are still producing. It is difficult to know where to lavish the praise (modestly) and the blame (a little) for the show, on the cast or the director. Overall, I enjoyed it, so it is probably not too important.

A special word of praise: George Alberts, the piano player, received a well-deserved round of heavy applause on a couple of occasions.
Late April brought two amazing triple-bills to Boston; the first, at Symphony Hall, featured three amazing soloists — Randy Newman, Martin Mull, and Sandy Denny. Mr. Newman was the headliner of the show, but as it turned out, his somewhat sloppy and dragging set proved to be anticlimactic after brilliant first and second acts.

Ms. Denny, a Britisher and ex-member of Fairport Convention and Fotheringay, opened with a beautiful, crystalline batch of songs; nerves and an alcoholic haze were beaten out by her superb voice and capable accompaniment. But it was local sensation Martin Mull (and his Fabulous Furniture) who highlighted the night. His mixture of clowning, music, and insanity was delightful; he will be playing this weekend at Sanders Theater, and he shouldn’t be missed.

Shawn Phillips, in a Sunday night half-capacity show at Symphony Hall, mixed a solo, acoustic set with a loud, hard-rock, band-backed one; the latter consists primarily of two rambling, interminable "songs" that would drive even the most open-minded listener to distraction. Mr. Phillips lacks a perspective on his audience, and that fact tends to obscure his definite brilliance; he plays numbers and grinds them into the ears of the crowd until the irritation is of epic proportions.

In a similar manner, Frank Zappa and the Mothers of Invention, playing last Tuesday night at the Music Hall, imposed the same sort of uncomfortable dullness. Despite the presence of French violinist Jean-Luc Ponty, the allusions by Zappa to Boolean algebra and harmonic analysis, and Zappa’s innate humor, the audience was buried in sonnolenence; after an hour and a half it became unbearable.
The second triple-bill of late April graced the Orpheum with Little Feat, Bonnie Raitt, and Paul Butterfield's Better Days; the result was a musically unified evening that ranks among the best concerts so far in 1973. Yet, as with the Newman-Mall-Denny gig, the first two acts stole the show.

Hollywood's Little Feat, led by Lowell George, turned in a fast-paced, high-energy, very tight set. Things didn't jell into midway through their performance, but from then on, it was torrid. After Little Feat's power-drenched climax, a very strung out Bonnie Raitt, with resident banjoist Frebo in tow, took the stage. Her parcel of tunes was gorgeous, adequately displaying her abilities - vocally, on guitar, and in choosing material. Whether playing alone, with only bass, or with various members of her current studio band, Little Feat, Ms. Raitt was smooth and strong. Better Days are an extremely able grouping, but after the polished appeal of Bonnie Raitt and the electricity of Little Feat, it was all denouement.

Starting off the month of May was yet another three-act bonanza, at the Boston Garden, but this time around, the quality varied greatly among the groups. Starting the night were Jo Jo Gunne, who rank as one of the best American rock bands, if not the best. But the sound system reinforced the group's noisy lack of organization, and the result was no where near the level of their set of about a year ago, as first act before Lee Michaels, when they were simply great.

The Doobie Brothers followed with their patented speedy, country-ish pop/rock. Despite the decibels, the only word to describe them would be boring. But then, the Faces lurched on stage, and with that same lurching looseness, played better than I had ever heard them do before (in four previous concerts). Rod Stewart has combined bits of Marcel Marceau and Rudolph Nuryev into his theatricality, despite the weakness of some of the Faces' material (which predominated at the Garden), a concert by Stewart and friends remains one of the most entertaining in all of rock.
By Howard Sitzer

With the recent developments in the Watergate scandal and related incidents of political spying which have been uncovered in Washington, the question now is how the President will be affected. In an informal discussion Wednesday afternoon, MIT Professor of Political Science Walter Dean Burnham presented his suggestion: impeachment.

Burnham is one of the nation's foremost authorities on electoral politics. He declined to elaborate in any detail on recent developments in the case, but focused on what he termed "a mendy." Burnham described the impeachment of the President as explicitly a political element applied in the nature of protection to the Republic rather than the punishment of an individual.

He cited Nixon's attempt to cover up the scandal "in the name of national security" and his unprecedented extension of Executive Privilege as a policy that "cannot be viewed as anything other than highly suspicious." In essence, Burnham feels that the Congress will probably have enough for a very strong case.

Burnham expounded on four themes that Nixon would likely resort to in order to counterbalance his seventh crisis. The basic arguments were that of "Imbecility," "Necessity," "Political Religion," and "National Unity." In his address to the nation on April 30, the President presented the argument of necessity by contending that he didn't know what was occurring. Burnham suggested that Nixon's long associations with certain people, his previous claims of tight campaign management, and previous use of similar tactics applied in the past tend to refute this line of defense.

In order to create an impeachment proceeding, the President could resort to the argument of necessity, emphasizing the tense international situation. This would require that people cease to directly assail the Office of the President. In order to counter this argument, Burnham forewarned, "there will be no possibility of a President ever being removed from office in the future." He concluded that the long-term trend of Executive Accountability in the Federal government may be irreversible.

Burnham presented a cogent case against impeachment by the Nixon Administration for the sake of national unity. Nixon's defense could be that such a proceeding would divide the public. However, he should have contemplated this matter beforehand," Burnham explained. He added that the operation of the White House over the past four years has been conducted almost in a war atmosphere against those with a different point of view. The Office's fanatical distrust of all other elements of the political system, including the press, the Congress, and the agencies, justified in the minds of those involved the efforts to obstruct the political process.

Despite his personal analysis, Burnham was pragmatic on the possibilities of impeachment and predicted there would be grave ramifications on the political process.

If the President is not removed from office or does not resign himself from the office, Burnham forewarned, "there will be no possibility of a President ever being removed from office in the future." He concluded that the long-term trend of Executive Accountability in the Federal government may be irreversible.

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The FFTF will be a test installation of core components between the 4600F sodium environment and a core containment system featuring a pressure in-vessel storage locations, and a test modern higher-speed logic circuit. The Intrusion Detector, it was designed primarily for use in military recon missions to break and cause failures, and are assembled on a 3% holding a non-linearity of transition slopes below 2%. The device matches various of optional features. Portable radios are designed for operation in a series of random one-time events such as a falling branch. Once the device has an air sampling flow rate of about a-liter per minute. The new radio uses “beam-lead” connections to break and cause failures, and are assembled on a substrate bases with welded interconnections. The one to six frequency radio are designed for operation in two power ranges in the VHF and UHF bands set aside for land mobile radio service. Accessories include battery chargers, multiple tone, external speakers/microphones and antennas. The smallest unit, at 18 quarts, has a single frequency and a two watt output powered by a 250 mAh battery.

HeWLETT-PACKARD has announced a stand-alone pulse generator to test modern higher-speed logic circuits. Features include repetition rates up to 190 MHz, variable transition time, variable offset, and a variety of output formats and operating modes. Holding a non-linearity of transition slopes below 2%, the device matches various easiers in measuring pro-reaction delay and in sensing volto- band linear amplifiers. Pulse transmission times may be varied from two to 25 microseconds. It is extremely rugged.

RCA has announced production of a versatile two-way radio using micro-elictron technology developed for space vehicles. The 18-ounce radio is the first commercial model to use the high reliability, integrated circuit employed in advanced satellite systems. The TACTEC (Totally Advanced Communications Technology) series, too long become available in commercial quantities with prices ranging from $725 to $11500, depending upon a number of optional features. Portable units are a fast-growing sector of the military sphere lends to upsurge purchasing about a third. The new radio units “beam-lead” integrated circuits that have very rigid connections to break and cause failures, and are assembled on a substrate bases with welded interconnections. The one to six frequency radios are designed for operation in two power ranges in the VHF and UHF bands set aside for land mobile radio service. Accessories include battery chargers, multiple tone, external speakers/microphones and antennas. The smallest unit, at 18 quarts, has a single frequency and a two watt output powered by a 250 mAh battery.

McMILLAN ELECTRONICS CORPORATION is producing a minute oxide meter sensitive to 1 ppm. It utilizes photometric detection of the chemiluminescence resulting from the flameless reaction of ozone with nitrous oxide meter sensitive to 1 ppm. It utilizes photometric detection of the chemiluminescence resulting from the flameless reaction of ozone with nitrous oxide. The device has an air sampling flow rate of about a liter per minute.

RCA has developed an electronic intrusion detector that can discriminate human footsteps from other periodic noises. Known as the Energy-Peel (Time-Averaging Delicate Intrusion Detector), it was designed primarily for use in military reconnaissance and surveillance, but will be applied maintaining security of areas. Reporting signals from low-flying aircraft, ground vehicles, and backhoes reliefs such as rain and earth tremors, the sensor satisfies the important requirement of discrimination accuracy. It senses individual footsteps, a series of steps which are averaged according to their frequency of occurrence. Then the Combined of the footstep rate is determined to eliminate a series of random one-time events such as a falling branch. Once the energy measurement satisfies specific requirements, the intrusion alarm is generated and relayed to the central monitor, which may be linked with several of the sensors. [No central monitor, which may be linked with several of the sensors.]

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When you look at Vasque boots — for climbing, hiking, and backpacking — you see no fancy frills. Just honest workmanship. Designed by men who've been there, Vasque is the boot professionals look for and wear. Because, out there, you need an honest boot. Come try on a pair of Vasque boots — at these quality mountaineering and backpacking outfitters.
MIT crew squads seeded in Easterns

By Mike McNamee

Seeds have been announced for the Eastern Association of Rowing Colleges Spring Championships, which MIT oarsmen will compete in tomorrow.

Six MIT boats will compete in the Sprints, which will determine the Eastern crew championships. The varsity, JV, and first freshman boats from the heavy and lightweight squads will go to Worcester, where the races will be held.

The varsity heavies are seeded eighth, behind Northeastern, Harvard, Brown, Wisconsin, Penn, and Syracuse. Their heat (there are three boats on each level, followed by post and grand finals) includes Harvard, Penn, Dartmouth, and Northwestern. Two boats from each heat will go to the finals. The heavies defeated Columbia in the season opener, but have lost to NU, Harvard, and Wisconsin since then.

The JV heavies are also ranked eighth, and will race Harvard (seeded 1st), Cornell (3rd), Navy (5th), and Wisconsin. The top three heats from each level, followed by post and grand finals) includes Harvard, Penn, Dartmouth, and Princeton. Their heat includes Princeton, Cornell, Navy, and Yale. The JV boats have exactly the same seeding, with the same schools in the same places as in the varsity race; their heat, however, includes Columbia in place of Cornell.

MIT's hopes for Saturday seem to ride on the shoulders of the freshman heavies and the freshman lights. Coaches Fraser Walsh and Burton Smore are puzzled by the placings of Rowing Colleges Spring Championships. The varsity, JV, and lights have exactly the same C2 League seedings, with the best seeds and lightweight heats leading the way. Coaches arewahl and Burton Smore are puzzled by the placings.

The MIT crew squads seeded in Easterns

A1 League

| Theta Chi | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Baker A  | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Green Building  | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| East Campus  | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Theta Delta Chi  | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Phi Beta Epsilon  | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Club Latino  | 0 | 2 | 2 |

A2 League

| Nutrition  | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Fifi A  | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Helene Kihl  | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Phi Beta Epsilon  | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Theta Chi  | 1 | 3 | 0 |

B1 League

| Theta Chi  | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Baker A  | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Green Building  | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| East Campus  | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Theta Delta Chi  | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Phi Beta Epsilon  | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Club Latino  | 0 | 2 | 2 |

B2 League

| SPE  | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| APhi  | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Delta Tau Delta  | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Phi Lambda Phi  | 0 | 4 | 0 |

C1 League

| MacGregor H  | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Corn 3/Ros Hie  | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Math  | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Chi Phi  | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Phi Lambda Sigma  | 0 | 4 | 0 |

C2 League

| MacGregor H  | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| ATO  | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Sigma Chi  | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Burton H Toosy  | 1 | 3 | 0 |

C3 League

| Burton Sneakers  | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| MacGregor E  | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Theta Xi  | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| DP300  | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Phi Mu Delta  | 0 | 4 | 0 |

73 IM soccer team standings

A1 League

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UNI-WASH OFF camps through Disney lampoon. We do not want to make any drivers think that we are demonstrating the strength of the tires but the other way. We don't want to lose our money. We're not going to drive!

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The MIT track squad placed fifth in the Greater Boston Athletic Association track and field championships behind winner Harvard's 197 points. The top five team scores were as follows: Harvard 127, Northeastern 78, Boston College 306, BU 76, and MIT 24 points by placing first in the hammer throw with a toss of 187'4" (a personal best for John Cavolowsky) and second in the discus. MIT's Hal Manton, with a reach of 187'5" (the "sugar cube") and third in the javelin throw with a toss of 143'0".

Tech nine had jumped ahead of MIT in the early rounds of the contest after the tender Northeastern had to leave the plate. Vince Maconi '76 drove in three runs with a homer which paraded 12 MIT players and exploded for seven runs in the three early innings. MIT fought back to a victory. Falling behind by only a run, MIT left their gloves home in the slump.

Frank '74, Bing '74, and Walter '74, with wins, followed by Radcliffe with 23 and Jackson 25.

On Sunday in the Powder Puff Trophy at Rhode Island, Boozutto and Butler again finished first, ten points ahead of second-place Stonewall. Results of the event were: MIT 13, Stonewall 21, Rhode Island 23, Albertus Magnus 29, Salem 32, Radcliffe 36, and Mount Holyoke 59.

Tuesmor and Sunday, Cyclone, Sullivan, Tucker, and Erb will compete in the New England Singlehanded Championship, to be held at MIT.

The entire New England sailing community was saddened by the news of the death of Manton Scott of Tufts, who died on Sunday when his boat struck a high-voltage line. He will be missed as both a great competitor and a great friend.